

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 20th July 1892.

CONTENTS.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.				Page.		Page.
Russian advance towards India	...	...	...	257	Police and a case of theft at Sim Man, Cawnpore...	261
General elections	...	...	...	257	A theft at the Cawnpore railway station	261
Ditto	...	...	...	257	Police investigation in a murder case at Rámpur Kishor, Bithur, Cawnpore	261
Election of Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji as a Member of Parliament,	...	...	...	257	Bithur police and their agents	262
Ditto	...	...	...	258	Bithur police and the <i>Brahmá Varta</i> ...	262
Ditto	...	...	...	258	Prosecutions for offences against Municipal bye-laws at Lucknow	262
Ditto	...	...	...	258	Municipal elections, Cawnpore	262
A dialogue regarding the Rámpur case	...	...	...	258	New Indian Currency Association	262
Arrest of one Yaqub Khán in connection with the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khán, Rámpur	...	...	...	259	Currency meeting at Lucknow	262
Rumour regarding the retrial of Asadullah Khán, Rámpur	...	...	...	259	Abolition of Gunnaur tahsil in the Budaun district	263
II.—ADMINISTRATION.					Revision of income-tax assessments at Moradabad	263
Causes of the poverty of India	...	...	...	259	Past and present condition of India	263
Alleged hardships of natives	...	...	...	259	British administration	263
Independence of High Courts	...	...	...	260	III.—RAILWAY.	
Ditto	...	...	...	260	Contemplated improvements on the East Indian Railway	263
Decision of the Government of India in the case of Mr. Wheeler	...	...	...	260	IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.	
Mr. Molony, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Almora	...	...	...	260	Amicable settlement of the quarrel between the <i>Agra Akhbár</i> and the <i>Mufid-i-Am</i>	264
Acquittal of Charles Spencer, accused of shooting a native at Nasirabad	...	...	...	261	<i>Bádrat Hításhí</i> , Farukhabad	264
Nawáb Amir Jahán Begam, Lucknow	...	...	...	261		
Ditto	...	...	...	261		

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1892.		1892.		
	Monthly.							
1	Káynath Samáshár ...	Allahabad ...	Awadh Bihári Lál... ..	For	June ..	14th	July ...	267 copies.
	Bi-monthly.							
2	Jubilee Paper ...	Lucknow ...	Yáqub Khán ...	16th	July ...	20th	" ...	200 "
3	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukhabad.) ...	Bhaggú Khán ...	15th	" ...	16th	" ...	275 "
	Tri-monthly.							
4	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Ábid Ali ...	10th	" ...	15th	" ...	247 "
5	Hámid-ul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	15th	" ...	19th	" ...	200 "
6	Indian Graphic ...	Lucknow ...	Maháráj Krishn ...	20th	June ...	16th	" ...	180 "
7	Mufid-i-Am ...	Agra ...	Qádir Ali Khán ...	10th	July ...	15th	" ...	100 "
	Weekly.							
8	Agra Akhbár ...	" ...	Tajammul Hussin ...	14th	" ...	17th	" ...	265 "
9	Agra Punch ...	" ...	Abíd-ul-din Beg ...	16th	" ...	19th	" ...	"
10	Akhbár-i-Álam ...	Meerut ...	Mugarrab Hussin ...	18th	" ...	16th	" ...	65 copies.
11	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammed Sa'id ...	18th	" ...	16th	" ...	"

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).				1892.		1892.		
Weekly.								
13	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishan Lal ...	16th	July ...	20th	July ...	158 copies.
13	Asad ...	" ...	Ashraf Ali ...	15th	" ...	17th	" ...	250 "
14	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnam Singh ...	"	" ...	19th	" ...	450 "
15	Dabdhah-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain, ...	18th	" ...	20th	" ...	446 "
16	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	16th	" ...	"	" ...	500 "
17	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasad Varmá, ...	18th	" ...	15th	" ...	300 "
18	Karnamah ...	" ...	Muhammad Yaqub ...	17th	" ...	20th	" ...	250 "
19	Káyasath Akhbár ...	" ...	Ganga Baksh Singh, ...	16th	" ...	"	" ...	735 "
20	Matla-i-Núr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	"	" ...	19th	" ...	44 "
21	Mihir-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karim-ullah ...	14th	" ...	18th	" ...	385 "
22	Naiyar-i-Ázam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	11th	" ...	17th	" ...	250 "
23	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas ...	15th	" ...	"	" ...	450 "
24	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Baldeo Prasad ...	23rd & 30th June ...	"	19th	" ...	89 "
25	Nasir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Muhammad Ali ...	11th	July ...	18th	" ...	40 "
26	Nizam-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	17th	" ...	20th	" ...	250 "
27	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamid ...	2nd	" ...	15th	" ...	196 "
28	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	14th	" ...	17th	" ...	450 "
29	Ras-ul-Akhbár ...	Benares ...	Ghulam Husain ...	11th	" ...	15th	" ...	360 "
30	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partap Krishn ...	16th	" ...	18th	" ...	220 "
31	Ras-ul-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	"	" ...	20th	" ...	325 "
32	Sarkhail Punch ...	Ballia ...	Agha Hasan ...	12th	" ...	17th	" ...	125 "
33	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	"	" ...	14th	" ...	125 "
34	Tamannai ...	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	8th	" ...	"	" ...	304 "
35	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	13th	" ...	18th	" ...	150 "
36	Tuti-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	16th	" ...	18th	" ...	
Daily.								
37	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	14th to 20th,	" ...	14th to 20th	" ...	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.								
Bi-weekly.								
38	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alim-ul-Isah ...	12th & 16th July ...	"	14th & 18th	" ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.								
Quarterly.								
39	Kavi-va-chitrakar ...	Fatehgarh ...	Kundan Lal ...	For 1st quarter of 1892.	"	18th	" ...	500 copies.
Monthly.								
40	Brahmá Varta ...	Bithur (Cawnpore).	Rám Narayan ...	For July ...	"	20th	" ...	
Bi-monthly.								
41	Vigya Brindaban ...	Brindaban (Muttra.)	Nannhe Lal ...	11th	July ...	"	" ...	250 copies.
Weekly.								
42	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Sada Nand ...	"	" ...	14th	" ...	105 "
43	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rani Krishn, Varmá, ...	11th	" ...	13th	" ...	1,500 "
44	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath ...	14th	" ...	16th	" ...	400 "
45	Sejjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Kshya Chalak Dan ...	11th	" ...	15th	" ...	100 "
Daily.								
46	Hindustan ...	Kálá kankar (Partabgarh).	Deva Charan ...	13th to 19th	" ...	14th to 20th	" ...	470 "
URDU-HINDI.								
Weekly.								
47	Káshí Pattriká ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	15th	" ...	17th	" ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
Bi-weekly.								
48	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahavir Prasad ...	6th & 9th	" ...	16th & 18th	" ...	100 copies.
MARATHI.								
Weekly.								
49	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	13th	" ...	16th	" ...	320 "
MARATHI-ENGLISH.								
Weekly.								
50	Nyaya Sudha ...	Nagpur ...	Sada Shiva Ram-chandra Patwardhan.	"	" ...	"	" ...	450 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 11th July, says that persistent rumours are spread every year regarding the speedy advance of Russians towards this country. The condition of this

Russian advance towards India.

country is getting worse and worse and every new officer is found to be more strict and high-handed. The Czar already possesses a very extensive empire, but still he is anxious to take possession of this country. This shows that he is an avaricious prince and would rob the country. Englishmen are better than Russians, inasmuch as at least they make a show of sympathy with the people. On the occasion of his visit to Copenhagen, soldiers were placed at short intervals all along the railway for the protection of the Czar. If he came to India almost his whole army would be required to line his route. His life must really be a burden to him. He had better resign his throne and pass the remainder of his life in peace in British territory.

ALMORA AKHBAR.
July 11th, 1892.

2. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 9th July, received on 17th idem, adverting to the dissolution of Parliament and the new elections, observes that it would be hazardous to predict whether the Liberals or the Conservatives will be victorious. The event still lies in the womb of futurity.

General elections.

HINDUSTÁN.
July 9th, 1892.

But Lord Salisbury's policy towards this country has been far from satisfactory. Hundreds of memorials were sent to Parliament from the different provinces of India praying for the extension of the elective principle to the Legislative Councils, and Mr. Schwann, Mr. McNeill and other friends of India strongly supported the prayer, but Lord Salisbury's Government did not include that principle in the new Indian Councils Bill. The Indian Budget received little attention in Parliament. Indeed, the Conservative Government never showed any sympathy with the people. Although Mr. Gladstone, too, has not yet conferred any great benefits on this country, the educated and intelligent natives expect much from him. If the Liberals come to power and Mr. Schwann, Mr. Caine, Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji and others are elected, India may get some of her grievances redressed by Parliament, and Lord Lansdowne may be replaced by another Viceroy of Lord Ripon's type.

3. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 13th July, says that the sorrow felt by natives for Mr. Digby's failure to enter Parliament has been mitigated by the satisfaction which Mr. Maclean's defeat has afforded them. Mr. Maclean is an enemy to this country and the National Congress.

The same.

HINDUSTÁN.
July 13th, 1892.

At the general elections of 1885 natives contributed a portion of his election expenses, but he was very ungrateful and lost no opportunity of treading on their toes. Professor Max Müller compared him with a mosquito. It is a matter of no great interest to natives whether Liberals or Conservatives will be victorious. Both the parties are equally indifferent to Indian affairs. But it is very gratifying that, besides Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji, all the old Members, who form the English Congress Committee, have been re-elected. (The *Hindustán*, Kálákankar, of the 16th July, says that natives will view Mr. Maclean's defeat with satisfaction. He will no longer be able to abuse natives, especially Bengalis, in Parliament.)

4. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 13th July, considers Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji's return to Parliament as a matter for national joy and congratulation, and observes that India will now have a voice, however weak it may be, in the deliberations of that august assembly which governs

Election of Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji as a Member of Parliament.

HINDUSTÁN.
July 13th, 1892.

the destinies of the millions of Indians. The admission of a leader of the National Congress to Parliament will give a great impetus to the exertions of that political party. All India ought to be grateful to the electors of Central Finsbury for selecting an Indian to be their representative. The measure will greatly draw closer the ties of union between England and its great dependency; favours like this, and not the powerful British armies or Governors of Sir Auckland Colvin's type, can create mutual love and sympathy between the inhabitants of the two countries. All honour is due to Lord Salisbury's black man, who boldly persevered in his efforts and has at last gained his object, after heavy sacrifices and persistent labours.

extending over a period of ten years. The Anglo-Indians are much confused at his election, as might be expected. The man whom they laughed to scorn will now sit in judgment on their acts. It is the earnest prayer of the whole Indian population that he may continue to possess health and strength, in order that he may be able to promote the welfare of his countrymen, and it is to be hoped public meetings will be held at the principal towns to thank the electors of Central Finsbury.

ALIGARH INSTITUTE
Gazette.
July 12th, 1892.

5. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 12th July, states that the return of Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji to Parliament is one of the most remarkable events of the present century, and is a matter of joy and pride to all classes of natives,

The same.

irrespective of race or religion. But nothing could be a greater mistake than to consider his election as a triumph of the National Congress, and to imagine that all the requests of the Congress will now be granted by Government. He will be but as a drop in the ocean. It is generally believed that people enjoy great freedom under a Parliamentary Government, but there is really little difference between a Parliamentary and a Despotic Government, save that the former is attended with a great deal of useless talk and discussion. If a despotic ruler is able and just and does not allow passion to get the better of his reason, his Government will excel every other form of Government. But such princes are rare, and therefore a limited monarchy like that of England may be considered the best form of Government. But the method of election of Members of Parliament is not a good one. The voters, as a rule, do not understand the principles of Government and form but a small portion of the entire population of the country.

ODDH PUNCH.
July 14th, 1892.

6. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 14th July, represents India as a lady congratulating Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji on his return to Parliament and praising him for his courage and perseverance.

The same.

ALWAQT.
July 13th, 1892.

7. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 13th July, expresses joy at Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji's election, and observes that, as he possesses a thorough knowledge of Indian affairs, he will prove a very useful Member of Parliament. He was unsuccessful at the previous general election, but persever-

The same.

ance surmounts all difficulties. It was a happy day for this country when it came under the direct rule of Her Majesty in 1858. As natives make progress in education, the British Government will grant new rights and privileges, freely appointing them to offices of trust and responsibility. All India should unanimously offer thanks to the electors in Central Finsbury for their election of Mr. Dadabhai. (The *Nyāya Sudha*, Nagpur, and the *Subodh Sindhu*, Khandwa, of the 13th July, express great satisfaction at Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji's election and praise the electors of Central Finsbury. The *Hindustān*, Kālākankar, of the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th July, publishes the proceedings of the Deshopkārni Sabhā, held at Kālākankar on 10th idem, to express joy at Mr. Dadabhai's success.)

RAHBAR.
July 16th, 1892.

8. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th July, publishes an article in the form of a dialogue regarding the Rāmpur murder case, which is as follows :—

A dialogue regarding the Rāmpur case.

A.—Do you see, I have at last borne away the palm : sing poems and pat me on the back.

B.—What great exploit have you performed that has made you so proud?

A.—Don't you know I have brought home the charge?

B.—To whom?

A.—To the poverty-stricken accused men.

B.—Why did you not entrap some big man?

A.—No such man could be entrapped.

B.—Could not even one such man be entrapped in place of the four poor persons?

A.—I was reduced to great straits even in dealing with the four poor men. Three or four veterans* had to combine in order to gain the victory. The mouths of the accused had to be gagged with the old cotton of poverty to prevent them from speaking.

B.—How will you show your face to God?

A.—If the mouths of the men, who take an oath on the Bible before coming out to this country, have watered at the white and yellow floods (apparently silver and gold are meant), I am nothing.

9. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th July, says that four men have been hanged; that Abdullah Khán's family has been ruined; and that some of his sons have been obliged to seek refuge in exile, on account of General Azam-ul-din Khán's murder. But the last of the case has not yet been seen. It is believed that a respectable man, named Yakub Khán, brother-in-law to Mujtaba Khán, Abdullah Khán's son, has lately been arrested and sent to prison on the charge that he declared that Abdullah Khán's sons and the four men who had been hanged were innocent.

Arrest of one Yakub Khán in connection with the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khán, Rámpur.

RAHBAR.
July 16th, 1892.

10. The *Riáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th July, says that rumour is afloat at Rámpur to the effect that Asadulla Khán will again be put on his trial, and that Karámat-ullah Khán will also be arrested and prosecuted. But it may be hoped that the rumour is unfounded and that the State authorities will not have recourse to such an unwise proceeding.

Rumour regarding the retrial of Asad-ullah Khán, Rámpur.

RIÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR.
July 16th, 1892.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

11. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 11th July, complains of the growing poverty of India, which it ascribes to the steady increase of public expenditure, especially the military expenditure, and to the decline of Indian industries. Lord Dufferin burdened the Indian treasury with the cost of the conquest of Burma and increased the garrison by 30,000 troops at an additional annual expense of Rs. 2,00,00,000. The *Bhārat Jīwan* refers to the heavy expenditure on the frontier defence works, and expresses regret that Government, which is so anxious to provide for the defence of the country against foreign assailants, should be indifferent to the miseries of the people. If the people are reduced to poverty, they will require no protection and Government will come to a standstill. The Government of India has established no technical schools to encourage and improve industries, which have been ruined by European competition, abolished the cotton import duties at a sacrifice of 25 lakhs of revenue, and passed a Factory Act which will injure Indian factories.

Causes of the poverty of India.

BHÁRAT JIWAN.
July 11th, 1892.

12. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th July, complains that the people are exposed to great hardships from the scarcity of grain, the spread of sickness, and so forth, and that life has become a burden to them. The rest of the article is in the form of a dialogue between natives and Europeans.

Alleged hardships of natives.

RAHBAR.
July 16th, 1892.

N.—Suicide cannot be an offence under such circumstances.

E.—Yes, it is.

N.—Why?

E.—If you commit suicide, who will grow wheat and where shall we get coolies from?

N.—We are unable to bear any longer the pangs of hunger.

E.—Keep quiet. O, you black man, if you again speak a word, you will receive kicks and blows in place of food and water. Men who desire to serve live on air.

* The term used in the original is *jughadri*, which is usually applied to old and powerful trees and monkeys.

RAHBAR.
July 16th, 1892.

Independence of High Courts.

13. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th July, observes that the independence of the High Courts is an eyesore to the Anglo-Indians. Last year the Madras High Court incurred the displeasure of the Madras Government, which consequently desired to curtail its freedom. Lately the High Courts at Allahabad and Calcutta have fallen into disfavour. In the Wheeler case the Viceroy has disagreed with the High Court, the Commission and the Local Government. The Government of India does not believe the High Court and does not consider the charges brought against Mr. Wheeler to have been established. However, it recommends his retirement, owing to his general conduct being unsatisfactory. Hence it may be perceived that if any other civilian misbehaves himself like Mr. Wheeler, he will be able to enjoy his pension in England prior to the expiration of his full term of service. In Bengal, Mr. Phillips, a District Magistrate, who is well known for his high-handedness, unjustly punished a man, and, on appeal, the High Court of Bengal sent for an explanation. He has given a very impertinent reply, expressly stating that the High Court does not understand the law. It may reasonably be assumed that the support of higher authorities has encouraged him to be guilty of such gross impertinence. Failures of justice may sometimes occur in the High Courts, but people have full confidence in their justice and impartiality. If their authority is not duly respected by the executive, their prestige is sure to suffer. But such an untoward event would be a great misfortune to this country. The High Courts save many innocent men from the gallows every year.

SITARA-I-HIND.
July 12th, 1892.

The same.

14. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th July, says that natives, who are smarting under the cruel treatment which they receive from Europeans, hailed with delight Lord Lytton's minute in the Fuller case, overlooking the fact that the minute was calculated to undermine the independence of the High Courts, which are the great palladiums of justice. The Allahabad High Court referred the matter to Lord Salisbury, who was Secretary of State at the time, but his Lordship held that the Viceroy, being the representative of the Queen, has full power over the High Courts and can interfere even in judicial matters. The Viceroy is the Queen's representative, his representative is a Lieutenant-Governor, who is represented by a district officer, who, again, is represented by a police constable; and therefore, if Lord Salisbury's theory be carried to its logical conclusion, a police constable can administer a rebuke to the High Court. In 1889 Mr. Phillips, District Magistrate in Bengal, offered an insult to the Calcutta High Court, which quietly pocketed it, and now he has offered another insult. It remains to be seen what notice the Bengal Government will take of his misconduct. The Allahabad High Court accused Mr. Wheeler of some illegal proceedings, and the Commission of Inquiry held that the charges were established. But in the opinion of the Government of India the charges have not been proved. However, it has ordered Mr. Wheeler to retire on pension. Again, the High Court had occasion to condemn the high-handed and illegal proceedings of Mr. Nicholls in a murder case, but Government has not yet inflicted any punishment on him, nor is it likely to do so. If the censures passed by the High Courts go for nothing, the Courts will lose their prestige in the eyes of the people.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ.
July 14th, 1892.

Decision of the Government of India
in the case of Mr. Wheeler.

15. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th July, referring to the decision of the Government of India in the case of Mr. Wheeler, observes that the decision is not characterized with perfect justice and impartiality, as was expected. However, natives should be thankful to the Government of India for recommending the compulsory retirement of Mr. Wheeler. It would be well if other officers like him were similarly dealt with.

ALMORA AKHBAR.
July 11th, 1892.

Mr. Molony, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Almora.

16. The *Almora Akhbar*, of the 11th July, refers to the hardships caused to the inhabitants of Almora by cholera and the scarcity of grain, and praises Mr. Molony for the satisfactory arrangements made by him for the supply of grain and medicine to the people. Moreover, he has had dead bodies of men, which lay here and there, buried underground. He has

become ill owing to the great exertions he has had to make; and it is the earnest prayer of every man that he may soon be restored to health. It is to be regretted that sympathetic officers like him do not long remain in Almora, while others who are born, as it were, only to fleece the people, are located there for years.

17. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th July, states that Charles Spencer, a European soldier, shot a native dead at Nasirabad, and at his trial before the Allahabad High Court declared that his object was only to frighten the deceased. His statement was accepted as true and he was acquitted. His acquittal is not to be wondered at. A European, however humble in life, is a ruler of natives, while a native, even if a prince, is a slave to Europeans. Some natives foolishly aspire to an equality with Englishmen.

RAHBAR.
July 16th, 1892.

18. The *Tut-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th July, referring to the case of Nawáb Amir Jahán Begam, who has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 by the City Magistrate of Lucknow on a charge of causing grievous hurt to a maidservant, observes that the Begam really has a bad temper and freely beats her servants. But she was entitled to some indulgence on account of her high birth. No European woman belonging to the rank and file of the community has ever been sent to jail, even for four days, for ill-treating her native maidservants.

TUT-I-HIND.
July 16th, 1892.

19. The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th July, considers the case a very sad one, and observes that this is the first occasion on which a princess of the ex-royal family of Oudh has been relegated to jail. As she does not enjoy a good reputation, the sympathy felt for her by the inhabitants of Lucknow is not so great as it otherwise would have been. Men should take a warning from her case and refrain from committing any offence.

JUBILEE PAPER.
July 16th, 1892.

20. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th July, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that a theft was committed at the house of Lála Gur Prasád, mukhtar, Sisa Mau. A report being made to the police, the head constable appeared on the scene and asked for a list of the stolen articles. The Lála presented a list, fixing the total value of the property at Rs. 1,250; but the head constable did not receive the list for three days, on the ground that the value had been over-estimated, and made no efforts to find out the thieves. The Lála submitted a petition to the Joint Magistrate, who went over to his place and directed the police to discover the property. But the police have been making only a nominal investigation and their indifference gives ground for suspicion.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
July 15th, 1892.

21. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th July, says that a man named Rám Din, who had to go to Oráí, went to the Cawnpore railway station on the 10th idem, at night, with two bags of rupees. He took his seat near the scales in order to get the bags weighed. As it was midnight he fell asleep. On waking he missed the smaller bag which contained Rs. 1,444, and raised an alarm. The railway police, far from making an immediate search, threatened him. The place where he was seated was accessible only to the railway employés and first and second class passengers. It may be easily inferred who committed the theft.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
July 15th, 1892.

22. The *Brahmá Varta* (Bithur), for July, says that the village chaukidár of Rámpur Kishor in Bithur has mysteriously disappeared. Munshi Fateh-ul-din, Sub-Inspector of Police, made an investigation and arrested some villagers on the charge of having killed the chaukidár. As soon as the case came before Pandit Baldeo Prasád, Magistrate, for trial, his suspicions were roused. He made a local inquiry, which convinced him of the innocence of the accused, who were acquitted by him on 6th July. During their

BRÁHMÁ VARTÁ.
For July 1892.

Acquittal of Charles Spencer, accused
of shooting a native at Nasirabad.

Nawáb Amir Jahán Begam, Lucknow.

The same.

Police and a case of theft at Sisa Mau,
Cawnpore.

A theft at the Cawnpore railway
station.

Police investigation in a murder case
at Rámpur Kishor, Bithur, Cawnpore.

local investigation the police greatly ill-treated the inhabitants of Rámpur Kishor and neighbouring villages and practised extortion.

BRÁHMÁ VARTÁ.
For July 1892.

23. The same paper states that, in the case of Rámbharos, the Joint Magistrate remarked in regard to some men at Bithur that they frequently appeared as witnesses before the Court, and that their evidence was, therefore, not trustworthy. These men are very intimate with the Sub-Inspector of Police, and are to be found co-operating with him at every police investigation. Bribes are received by the police through them.

Bithur police and their agents.

BRÁHMÁ VARTÁ.
For July 1892.

24. The same paper states that the publication of the paper was in abeyance for some months past. On the reappearance of the paper last month the police again got a man to institute a false criminal prosecution against the editor, but as they were unable to procure any witnesses the prosecution was withdrawn.

Bithur police and the *Bráhmá Vartá*.

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
July 13th, 1892.

25. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 13th July, complains that during the last month, at the instance of the police, the Municipal Board of Lucknow instituted 60 prosecutions for trivial offences against the Municipal bye-laws, but is glad to notice that the Honorary Magistrates dismissed all the cases. Every such case costs 10 annas to the Board on account of court and process fees, while the offenders, if convicted, are fined three or four annas. The prosecutions are a good index to the prudence and the sympathy of the police with the people.

Prosecutions for offences against Municipal bye-laws at Lucknow.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
July 15th, 1892.

26. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th July, adverting to the municipal elections held at Cawnpore in March last, complains that irregularities occurred at the Collectorganj polling, where Lála Madho Rám presided. The Joint Magistrate scrutinized the votes at the instance of one of the candidates and quashed the election. At the second election, held on 9th July, the Lála was again appointed the returning officer, and irregularities were again committed. The servants or heirs of voters were allowed to vote for the latter, although they had no power of attorney. When Kalka and Nanku, electors, who live at Nachghar (theatre), presented themselves and offered to vote, the Lála refused to receive their votes, saying that all the electors of that place had already given their votes. The men said that if any votes had been given in their name, such votes were forgeries. The Lála lost his temper and kept them under surveillance till the polling was over. Hence it will be perceived that the second polling was also irregular and should be quashed. Lála Madho Rám is a very ill-tempered man and has shown himself to be quite unfit to serve as a returning officer. The question is whether he is fit to be even a member of the board. Nanku has instituted a prosecution against him for unlawful confinement.

Municipal elections, Cawnpore.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ.
July 14th, 1892.

27. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th July, in commenting upon the new Indian Currency Association, observes that a gold currency would not suit this country, which is so deeply sunk in poverty. Moreover, the enormous quantity of gold necessary for the currency of this country would not be easily forthcoming.

New Indian Currency Association.

ODDH AKHBÁR.
July 14th, 1892.

28. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 14th July, gives the proceedings of a public meeting held at Lucknow, on the 9th idem, to consider the currency question. Mr. Moule, Commissioner, presided on the occasion, and the meeting, expressing sympathy with the aims and objects of the Indian Currency Association, resolved to establish a branch association at Lucknow. An influential association, composed of the higher civil and military officers and European and native private gentlemen, was formed.

Currency meeting at Lucknow.

INDIAN GRAPHIC.
June 30th, 1892.

29. A correspondent of the *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 30th June,

Abolition of the Gunnaur tahsil in
the Budaun district.

received on 16th July, in continuation of his previous article protesting against the abolition of the Gunnaur tahsil, observes that in that case the number of criminal, revenue and rent suits and the registration work would largely be reduced, causing a loss of court and registration fees. The tahsildar had better be invested with the powers of a second class Magistrate, to save the people the trouble and expense of a journey to Budaun, which is 32 kos from Gunnaur. The removal of the tahsildar would give corrupt police officials an opportunity for practising great extortion, and the tahsil buildings, worth some 20,000 rupees, would become useless.

30. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th July, says that the traders at

Revision of income tax assessments
at Moradabad.

Moradabad complain that the income tax has been assessed with great severity this year, some of them have suffered heavy losses in trade, but still they are required to pay the tax.

RAHBAR.
July 16th, 1892.

31. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), in its issue of 12th July and in some back

Past and present condition of India.

numbers, publishes an article communicated by a correspondent, who gives an account of a dream he had one day regarding the changes which have befallen India. The old Hindu kings had full sympathy with the people, who were happy and contented, and all kinds of trades and industries flourished in the country. In course of time the Hindus degenerated, and the result was that the country was occupied by Muhammadan invaders from the north-west, who ruled by the sword, exercising great tyranny and oppression. The Muhammadans, too, degenerated, and internecine quarrels among the Indian princes afforded the English traders in this country an opportunity to interfere, and they soon acquired supremacy by superior pluck and finesse. In conducting the administration they had more in view their own gain than the welfare of the people. But when Her Majesty assumed the reins of Government, she told the Viceroy to make no distinction between Europeans and natives; to dispense justice with impartiality; to promote the welfare of the people and to maintain friendship with Indian chiefs. The Viceroy restored peace and order and established schools, dispensaries, railways, telegraphs, post offices, &c. The signs of progress and improvement were visible on all sides, and natives were highly satisfied with British rule. But the Viceroy's Council being filled with Anglo-Indians and almost all the posts of trust and responsibility being held by them, they have succeeded in passing laws which are beneficial to them and their countrymen but injurious to the children of the soil. Indian trades and industries have been ruined by European competition; people groan under heavy taxes, and the agricultural classes have to put up with insufficient quantities of food. The educated natives have set a strong political movement on foot, and it is to be hoped that the powerful agitation maintained by them will induce Government to redress the grievances of the people before long.

HINDUSTAN.
July 12th, 1892.

32. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th July, says that the principles of British

British administration.

rule are excellent and are calculated to promote the welfare of the people; but the misfortune is that those principles are not properly carried out by the officials. The revenue officials realize the revenue

NASIM-I-AGRA.
July 15th, 1892.

instalments with severity, but are indifferent to the miseries of the peasantry. A purely literary education is given, technical education being entirely neglected. The cost of litigation is very heavy, and crimes as prevalent as in Native States owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the police. No relief is provided for poverty-stricken men belonging to the respectable classes. The district authorities should have frequent interviews with intelligent natives, seeking the advice of the latter with a view to improve matters.

III.—RAILWAY.

33. The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 15th July, highly approves of the

Contemplated improvements on the
East Indian Railway.

improvements contemplated by the East Indian Railway Company, such as the lighting of the passenger carriages with gas, the providing of the passenger trains with continuous brakes, the introduction of a

HINDUSTAN.
July 15th, 1892.

more powerful class of locomotive, the regulation of the hours of duty of railway employes with reference to climate, and an improvement of the company's school at Mussoorie; and asks other Indian railway companies to follow the example of the East Indian Railway Company and introduce the necessary reforms on their lines.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

MUFID-I-AM.
July 10th, 1892.

Amicable settlement of the quarrel between the *Agra Akhbār* and the *Mufid-i-Am*.

34. The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 10th July, says that Muhammad Kádír Ali Khán, the owner and editor of that paper, desired to prosecute Khwaja Usuf Ali, the proprietor and editor of the *Agra Akhbār*, for the unjust attack made on him by the latter in a supplement to the *Agra Akhbār* of the 28th June (see paragraph 30 of the Selections for week ending 6th July 1892.) At the request of Khwaja Usuf Ali, Mr. Thomas Martin, Honorary Magistrate, intervened and effected a conciliation. The Khwaja, accompanied by Mr. Martin, called at the house of Muhammad Kádír Ali Khán and offered an apology, which was accepted, contradicting in a supplement to the late number of the *Agra Akhbār* the disparaging statements made by him in the previous issue.

HINDUSTÁN.
July 14th, 1892.

Bhārat Hitaishī, Farukhabad.

35. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th July, on the authority of its Farukhabad correspondent, complains that some bad characters attempted to bring the editor of the *Bhārat Hitaishī* into difficulties in connection with a criminal case, but that they were unsuccessful.

ALLAHABAD,
The 25th July 1892. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.